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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2448.

KAHAUHI TRACT FOR ARMY POST

Board Decides on Site for the Camps.

Negotiations for a site for the United States army post have reached such a stage that it is the confident belief of those interested that the week-end mail will carry to Washington the basis of the leases of the tract for the extinguishing of the leases. The board which has the matter in charge for the government will meet this afternoon for the purpose of considering the counter proposals of the lessees, and the decision of the majority will fix whether or not the terms are to be accepted or a fight over them result, similar to that which has marked the naval improvements.

The site selected for the post is the tract known as Kahauhi, which lies on the slopes adjacent to Moanalua, occupying the Waikiki boundary of that estate and running from the foot-hills back to the mountains. This tract contains 1,300 acres and is in its entirety now under lease to the Dowsett estate. That corporation, however, does not utilize it, but has it sublet, the principal sublessee being the Star Dairy Company, which uses the higher lands for grazing proper and the lower plateaus for raising of the high-class feed which makes the tract so valuable. In the lease of the principal there is an unexpired remainder of 11½ years, and the leases of the Dairy Company, as well as of the minor sublessees, many of whom are Chinese tenants of small tracts, have much shorter periods to run.

This feature of the situation has caused most of the delay in completing the negotiations. The longer lease of the Dowsett estate, it is understood, could have been arranged, but for the minor claims, and the result has been long negotiations, which now have reached such a stage that it is the belief that there can be nothing to hinder a peaceable settlement of the differences. There were meetings of the Dairy Company and of the Dowsett estate yesterday, the latter adjoining until Saturday morning, when it is the belief that the proposition will be formally submitted to the board, and by that body forwarded to Washington for the approval and ratification of the War Department. This board consists of United States District Attorney Breckons, Major E. Davis and Captain Williamson.

Upon the decision of this board depends as well the action of the second board, composed entirely of army officers, which will select the site for the barracks and other dwellings which are to be placed on the grounds as chosen, and which will constitute the post proper. This board is under the chairmanship of Major Davis, and its remaining members are: Captain G. McK. Williamson, Dr. Rich, Captain Pierce and Lieutenant Robinson. This board, taking for granted the agreement on the terms of settlement with the lessees of the tract, will meet, it is understood, next week. It has got together thus far only for the formal organization, and the work has not yet begun on the placing of the buildings.

It has been suggested that the buildings of the post will be placed on the low slope of the tract, facing the Moanalua estate, while the level space on the city side will furnish grounds for the post parade. It is understood that army officers who have looked over the grounds have suggested this disposition of the structures of the post. There are several excellent sites for residences on the mountain side, and it is believed that these will be utilized later by placing upon them bungalows for the officers who may be stationed at the post.

Sagasta Out.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Premier Sagasta has resigned.

Senor Sagasta had an audience with King Alfonso this morning at which he presented his resignation and intimated that the step was irrevocable. He informed the King that the opposition had treated him with distrust and discourtesy, which he did not deserve. His Majesty will not decide on the course he will pursue until tomorrow.

As announced from Madrid last night, the Spanish Cabinet suffered a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by the adoption of a motion of censure on the Minister of Marine for authorizing the contract for the construction of two training ships without previously obtaining the consent of the Cortes. The resignation of the Cabinet was then considered imminent and there was some talk of a new ministry being formed under the leadership of Senor Montero Rios and the Duke of Tetuan.

The Cabinet which has just resigned was formed by Senor Sagasta on November 14th last.

WILL BE JOY AND SORROW

Holiday Events at The Oahu Prison.

A feast on one day and a hanging the next will be the run of events at Oahu prison on Christmas Day and on the day following. All the details of the former have already been arranged and the only work to be done on the preparation for the latter is that of setting up the scaffold and connecting a few electric wires.

Tanbara, the Jap murderer, as now arranged, must meet his death at 10:30 o'clock on the morning following Christmas. A few minutes before that time, wearing a new suit of black clothes, a pair of well polished boots, starched collar and cuffs, and made as clean as can be, he will be marched forth from his cell and mount the scaffold. This latter will be located under the famous algaroba tree in the courtyard of Oahu prison. There will be a small party present to witness the hanging but all prisoners will be locked in their cells. An officer has been detailed to mount the scaffold with Tanbara, put on the "black cap" and adjust the rope. A Japanese clergyman may also be present to give the doomed man a few comforts while on the scaffold. When all is ready and the man is standing on the trap of the scaffold a bell will be touched and three men in an enclosure in another portion of the prison will each touch an electric button. Only one of these buttons will send out a current and none of the men in the enclosure will know which one caused the connection that in a moment's time will have sent Tanbara to his death. The electric current will release the trap so that a second will show Tanbara swinging dead, beneath the scaffold.

The scaffolding has all been overhauled and everything is in readiness so that it can be erected in a couple of hours' time.

TANBARA'S LETTER.

Tanbara has been under the eyes of the death watch during night and day since he was sentenced. He has known his fate and appreciated that the time for his execution was creeping slowly towards him, yet he showed no disposition to communicate with friends until a few days ago. He then asked permission from Warden Henry to write to some friends in Portland but the letter he wrote was so unintelligible that the Warden declined to send it. He then told Tanbara that he might make a statement and he would have it written intelligently and sent to Portland, but Tanbara then said that he had no statement to make. Tanbara has been in the best of health during the time he has been under sentence.

CHRISTMAS IN THE PRISON.

So it will happen that preparations will be completed Christmas morning for both a feast and a hanging. On Christmas there will be no work for the men who are in prison on hard labor sentences. In the morning there will be religious services and in the afternoon a feast, about the only one occurring inside of the prison from one year's end to another. On that day the "old timers" get the usual present of cake from the baker who has supplied the prison with bread during the year.

THE KONA ORPHANAGE.

Christmas Remembrances for the Little Inmates.

Report of the Kona Orphanage for November, 1902: Expenses during the month are as follows: Salaries, \$165; labor, \$14.60; food, \$34.15; supplies, clothing, bedding and incidentals, \$133.67; material for new building, \$247.49. Total, \$594.91.

Money received during the month: Miss Carrie Castle, \$10; Mrs. B. F. Williams, \$50; Mr. Alfred H. Smith, \$5; money taken in at the Orphanage, \$81. Total amount for month, \$148.20.

Articles received: Mrs. Monroe of Tarrytown, N. Y., one book for library; Miss Galpin of Hampton, Va., one book for library; Mr. F. Krause, one book for library; Miss Mary C. Tompkins of Middletown, Conn., one book for library; Miss Amoe Lum, one book for library; Miss Purvis of Philadelphia, Pa., one book for library; Mrs. H. C. Brown, one book for library; Standard Publishing Co., two books for library; Mrs. F. J. Russell, clothing; Mrs. Cockburn, clothing; Mrs. Augst, linen; Hawaiian Gazette Co., published Oct. report; Miss Felker, for Thanksgiving, one dozen quarts guava jelly, 1 bag potatoes, 1 box apples, 4 quarts cranberries, 4 quarts mince-meat, 3 pounds sage, 1 bottle sage, 1 bottle celery seed, 1 lb raisins, 5 pounds prunes.

We are in need of money; are putting up a new building, as we must have more room. Two orphans came today. We now have forty-five children, most of them from Honolulu. Don't forget the poor at Christmas time. We are raising on the place most of our food, but must have money for teachers' salaries and new building. Send money direct to me or deposit it in Bishop & Co.'s bank for Kona Orphanage.

ALICE F. BEARD.

Manager Kona Orphanage.

WILL CELEBRATE CABLE OPENING

Business Men Plan Holiday With Great Meeting and Many Features.

According to the best calculations of the cable men the ship Silvertown is now laying the cable between San Francisco and Honolulu. The cable steamer should have arrived at the Coast end of the long journey from London on Saturday last, and, while nothing is known of the condition of the vessel, according to the expectations not more than five days should have elapsed between arrival and departure on the cruise which will bring Hawaii into touch with the outside world.

Meanwhile plans for celebrating the arrival of the copper bond of communication are being made by committees of the local trade bodies, and the day will be fittingly celebrated when the shore end of the cable and the deep sea strand has been joined and the tests made which will show the completeness of the line. The committee of the Merchants' Association, consisting of George W. Smith, F. M. Wakefield and G. F. Bush, spent yesterday in looking over the ground preparatory to making up a program, which will be completed today and communicated by the mail of the Peru to the Coast trade bodies for their concurrence.

The business men of the Coast metropolis have suggested that the event be celebrated by the holding of a banquet, but the local merchants have not taken kindly to the idea, since the event means much to every person in the city, and the plan is to make the celebration one of greater importance than simply a feast which will draw to the boards a few score of the business people of the city. One of the proposals which is now being seriously considered by the committee is the holding of a great meeting at the Opera House, which will be marked by notable addresses by men who have been connected with the promotion of the cable and who have watched the progress of events leading up to it with interest.

The committee will this morning hold a meeting with Governor Dole at which there will be discussed the various phases of the proposed celebration. It is expected that with the concurrence of the Governor there will be made a holiday, which will be the visible celebration of the event, and which will make possible a great gathering of the people, either at the Opera House or in the open air. Should this plan be decided upon, there may be other features which will make the event memorable. It is proposed on one hand that the committee prepare an address to President Mackay of the cable company, as well as one to the captain of the cable ship, which shall be printed for distribution and preservation in memory of the day.

The first message over the line will be that of President Roosevelt, which

BARRY JOHNSTONE A MURDERER

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Kate Hassett, leading woman in the stock company at Keith's Eighth-street Theater, was shot through the heart and instantly killed tonight by Barry Johnstone, who recently played Cassius in Richard Mansfield's company. Johnstone then turned the pistol upon himself and lodged two bullets above his heart that will probably cause his death.

The shooting occurred near the theater after the evening performance of "What Happened to Jones." The motive was jealousy. Both man and woman are married, but have been living apart from their respective partners.

Johnstone lost his position with Mansfield a few days ago and came to this city. He lay in wait for Kate Hassett at the stage door of the theater and followed her a block. Suddenly he sprang upon her as she passed under an electric light, and, shouting "You are not true to me," fired several shots. The first must have pierced Miss Hassett's heart, for almost without a sound she sank to the sidewalk dead. When Johnstone shot himself he fell to the sidewalk almost upon the woman's body.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Barry Johnstone, the actor, formerly connected with Richard Mansfield, who on Monday night shot and killed Kate Hassett, the leading woman of Keith's stock company in this city and afterward attempted suicide by shooting himself in the breast, is still alive today, but the hospital physicians say he is likely to die any moment. Several members of Johnstone's family came here yesterday and spent considerable time with the wounded man. Everett Beckwith, the husband, and Michael Hassett, the father of the murdered actress, are expected to reach here this afternoon from Illinois, when arrangements for the funeral of Miss Hassett will be completed.

[Johnstone played leading parts in Honolulu with the Frederick Warder company. Cassius being one of his roles.—Ed. Adv.]

will be addressed to Governor Dole, and this will be followed immediately by a response from the Governor to the President. It is expected that messages from the President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to the President or Vice President of the local chamber will follow, and these will be succeeded by an exchange of greetings between the Presidents of the Merchants' Associations of the two cities. After this formal greeting there will be messages from the leading houses and citizens to their friends and correspondents in San Francisco and New York, the line being kept busy during the opening day with such formal greetings.

The messages will all be forwarded from the office of the cable company in the Young building, which is rapidly assuming form and being put into shape for the use to which it will be put. The laying of the underground cable is progressing rapidly and should be completed early in next week. Owing to the rains less progress was made yesterday than usual, but there will be no material loss on this account, as there is plenty of time for the getting into shape of the land cable before any demands will be made for its use.

The deep sea cable will arrive off shore perhaps a day before it is connected, owing to the custom of landing the shore end before the through line is completed. When the ship gets a short distance off shore, perhaps two or three miles, the sea-line is cut off and then the ship comes and lays the shore cable, which is pulled to the beach. After it is in place, the ship steams away and picks up the end of the sea-line, which has been buoyed.

The ship is in constant connection with the shore and when the two ends of the cable are ready there is a message sent saying that the connection is about to be made. Two hours are usually allowed for the making of the splice, and its cooling, and then the current is turned into the line and the final tests made before the formal messages are sent through the copper wire.

The batteries with which the cable will be operated have been placed in the office and they were used last evening in testing the underground cable so far as it has been laid. The batteries are now all in shape, even to the storage which will be used in the office work. The tests show that the underground cable is in the best shape, and that it could not be improved upon as a conductor.

The connections which are being made are somewhat behind the laying operations, but there will be temporary ones used if the ship should land its sea line before the underground has been fully connected.

EXPLORER LANDOR IN HONOLULU

Henry Savage Landor, the explorer and author, who made his way to Lhasa, the capital and sacred city of Tibet in 1897, and suffered the most horrible tortures under the lamas, according to his book, is on his way to the Orient in the China in search of new experiences. It is believed he is going to Tonquin where he will make observations.

Mr. Landor is best known through his recital of the horrible tortures he says he went through while penetrating to the interior of Tibet which is told of "In the Forbidden Land." He says that attended by two faithful natives, Mansing and Chanden Sing, he was captured by Tibetan lamas and soldiers, imprisoned, tortured unmercifully until rescued by a Dr. Wilson and the politician, Peshkar Karak Sang-Pal. On his way he ascended to an elevation of 22,000 feet on the Himalayas, and visited the source of the Brahmaputra, never before reached by a European. To reach the sacred city of Lhasa, never before entered by a white man, he donned a pigtail and pretended to be deaf and dumb. They were captured and dragged by ropes before a lama and pomba. Then began his tortures: He was bound with handcuffs and strapped upon a saddle filled with iron spikes which tore the flesh about his spine, the horse being lashed into a gallop.

On a prismatic bar of wood his legs were stretched far apart and bound and being held in an upright position a white hot iron was passed before his eyes searing the eyeballs. Then held by the hair a lama threatened to cut off his head with a sharp sword, each time just missing the neck, in order to make the torture more keen. Then stretched on the same bar a cord was tied to his wrists and drawn upward letting his body fall backward. A cord stretched to the neck of his servant was held likewise and they remained thus for three days in rain and shine. Finally they escaped through the help of friendly officials.

Landor's account was subject to unfavorable criticism when his story was first made public, general unbelief being expressed.

H. MORI IS ON TRIAL

Said That He Tried to Murder E. Hartman.

The trial of H. Mori, the Japanese cook and yard boy who, it is alleged, attempted a few months ago to murder Edward Hartman and his wife, was begun yesterday afternoon before a jury in Judge De Bolt's court. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hartman were on the stand during the afternoon and told of the murderous assault. The Jap it appeared had been sullen all that Sunday morning and when about 9:30 Mrs. Hartman went into the kitchen she noticed that he had the stove covered with pots of boiling water. She told him that they had no use for so much hot water, and asked him what he intended to do with it. He replied by grabbing one of the kettles and starting for the frightened woman. As she turned and ran out of the kitchen, he threw a portion of the contents upon her back, and chased her through the hall into the yard, throwing the remainder as she ran. Mr. Hartman tried to pacify the Jap, and thought he had succeeded as the boy returned to his labors in the kitchen. Not wishing to take any chances Mr. Hartman went to his room and secured a revolver, and as he returned to the yard the boy again appeared, this time with a knife in his hand, with which he was making for Mrs. Hartman. Hartman stepped in the way and pointed the revolver at the boy's body, but it did not stop him and the trigger failed to work, when Hartman saw that he could not frighten the frenzied Japanese and tried to use it. Hartman was stabbed upon the arm, and then succeeded in shooting Mori, who then gave up the attack. Hartman was not seriously hurt, though his wife was badly scalded by the hot water. Both were able to appear in court yesterday and related the facts as given in substance above. The trial of the Mori case will be resumed this morning at nine o'clock.

OWEN HOLT, JR. CONVICTED.

Owen Holt, Jr., a young native boy who went on a rampage a few months ago frightening a number of Chinese in Iwili and shooting one man was convicted by a jury yesterday, which also recommended leniency on the part of the court. Judge De Bolt taking into account Holt's extreme youth imposed a sentence of three days, though severely rebuking the defendant for his actions. Holt on the stand admitted shooting the prosecuting witness, but said it was accidental. The Chinese was on a pile of rubbish, "eating rubbish," the witness explained.

Holt had a heavy shot gun which he was using to shoot mynah birds. He testified that he killed the bird, but the bird shot scattered, striking the Chinese. Then afterward when he saw the Chinese coming for him in numbers he tried to stop their progress by firing a second shot, saying he was afraid that they intended to injure him. Holt also said he had given the bird killed by him to his brother who had eaten it, but the latter youth denied this. The jury was out but a few minutes when a request was sent in to Judge De Bolt for information as to whether a conviction for simple assault would be legal. The court held that it would not be valid, and the verdict with a recommendation to mercy was then returned.

RESPIRE FOR CHEONG KWAI.

Judge De Bolt granted a respite yesterday morning to Cheong Kwai, to continue until ten days after the filing of the bill of exceptions.

Kwai was sent to prison for five years for murderous assault, and his bail is fixed at \$7,500. He could not give the bond and a motion was made for a respite because of the fact that a transcript on appeal could not be obtained within a reasonable time.

OTHER CRIMINAL CASES.

Juanita, sentenced on Wednesday to prison for two years, was again found guilty of larceny yesterday and given a second sentence of one year.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Kahaula, charged with larceny and who pleaded guilty. The same order was made in the case of Keoloha.

BOYD HEARS FROM DAKOTA FARMERS

Land Commissioner Boyd received tidings yesterday which give him hope that the delegation of Dakota farmers are coming after all, although there is nothing definite regarding the date of their arrival. By the China's mail he received a letter from a Mr. Chester also of Dakota, saying that he had heard of the Giddings settlers coming to Hawaii, and desired also to secure land for himself and a party of his friends. He stated that he has been informed that there are several thousand acres awaiting homestead settlement. Mr. Boyd believes from this query that the Giddings expedition has not been abandoned.

WILL MOVE FOR LABOR

Merchants Ready to Send in Memorial.

As soon as the report upon the memorial of the Merchants' Association, as to the admission of Chinese field labor into the Islands, is received from the Planters' Association, the paper, with the resolutions of endorsement from the Builders and Traders' Exchange and the sugar men, will be sent forward to the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, as well as to the proper body of the House of Representatives.

The Merchants' Association is now taking the steps indicated as desirable by the Builders and Traders, and the prospects are that the work begun in this way will be made effective. The Exchange, in its letter, set forth that there are undesirable features in the labor situation and requested the Merchants to take steps to induce the men responsible to alter the status. While these were not made conditions to the endorsement of the labor position of the Association, they have appealed with force to the Merchants, and the officials of the body are moving to secure the changes.

The first step to be taken will be a strong presentation of the case against the employment of Oriental labor on the waterfront. The officials of the Association are framing correspondence which will have for its aim the inducing of the large employers of wharfingers to insist that there be worked on the ships none but Hawaiian and Portuguese laborers. Some of the men who have to do with the correspondence and the setting forth of the arguments, are those who have knowledge of the relative capacity of the men for performance, and they now pay \$2 a day to Hawaiian and Portuguese workers instead of paying \$1.50 to Orientals, and are satisfied that they receive more than their money worth by paying higher price for the labor.

An appeal will be addressed to the business men of the city as well to refuse to employ Chinese or Japanese laborers in mechanical departments. Several cases of the employment of skilled mechanics by the members of trade bodies, usually as the result of not putting the anti-Oriental clause in contracts, have been noted by the members of the Builders Exchange and this matter will be the subject of representations on the part of the Merchants' Association committee.

The third point which will be borne in upon the employers of labor is the request of the Builders that the employment of mechanics on the plantations be confined to white and Hawaiian workmen. This will include the engineers, carpenters and mill workers on the plantations, and will have for its purpose the confining of field labor proper to the outside work of the estates. This point has been dwelt upon fully in the reports of the employers of labor, and is the one feature which has been found to be of the greatest moment with the workmen.

While the Trades Council, the body of the organized laborers of the city, has decided that it cannot endorse the memorial of the Merchants' Association, it is understood that there will be no fight made against the proposals of the trade bodies that field labor shall be brought into the Territory. The action was taken after long discussion and there were many of the skilled mechanics who were in favor of taking no action whatever, but of permitting the request of the Merchants' Association to stand as if unrecieved. The communication of the Trades Council was received at the last meeting of the Association and placed on file, the secretary merely acknowledging its receipt and not in any way making any contest over the decision of the council.

It is the expectation of the officials of the Association that they will be able to have the memorial in the hands of the members of the commission which came out to investigate conditions in Hawaii before they have completed their report upon the state of affairs in the Territory.

CANNON WILL BE SPEAKER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Representative Daisell of Pennsylvania has withdrawn from the contest for the Speakership of the next House in favor of Representative Cannon of Illinois, who has been endorsed for that office by the Pennsylvania delegation in the House. This practically assures Mr. Cannon's unanimous election for Speaker in the Republican caucus.

Daisell's announcement and the subsequent action of the delegates took place at a dinner given by Senator Penrose tonight at the new Willard Hotel, at which were present Senator Quay and the members-elect from Pennsylvania in the House.

At a meeting of the New York delegation in the House today it was unanimously decided to support Representative Cannon for Speaker.

On December 3 a snowstorm and blizzard was raging in Nebraska.

AN OIL STEAMER EXPLODES

San Francisco Dock Scene of the Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—The steel steamer *Progreso*, which has been lying at the wharf of the Fulton Iron Works at Harbor View, blew up this morning, causing great loss of property, the death of probably six men, and the serious injury of a score of others.

Of the six that were known to be missing and who, it is feared, lost their lives these are known.

First Assistant Engineer Sparks.

Time Keeper McGreogor.

—Glew, sailor.

—Dow, sailor.

The names of the other two at the hour of writing could not be ascertained.

The first two mentioned were at work in the hold of the ship and undoubtedly perished.

The sailors were at work scraping the side of the vessel, and from their situation at the time little hope is entertained that they escaped.

The explosion occurred at 9:24 a. m. and is accounted for by the authorities at the iron works as having resulted from the generation of gas in one of the oil chambers. The vessel was loaded at the time with oil. The force of the explosion tore her asunder at amidships and the fuel poured out on the water and beneath the pier of the works, which immediately took fire and was consumed.

The vessel did not sink, but little expectation is felt that there will be any salvage on her.

The *Progreso* has been at the Fulton Iron Works for some time undergoing reconstruction to fit her for the carriage of oil. For many years she had been in the coal trade on the coast, but her owners, the Saginaw Steel Company, recently decided to put her in the Texas oil trade and it was their intention upon the completion of the work under way to send her around the Horn. She was to have had her trial trip on Saturday.

Immediately following the disaster a call was sent in to the Presidio Hospital, which responded with an ambulance with dispatch and eighteen of the injured men were removed thereto. The remainder were taken to the Emergency Hospital.

There were at the time of the disaster eighty men aboard the vessel, sixty of whom were employees of the iron works and twenty composed the crew. Many saved themselves from harm by jumping overboard and swimming to the landing.

The Fulton Works estimates their loss at \$30,000.

The loss on the steamer is not known accurately, but it is expected that it will reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Among those treated at the Emergency Hospital was Willie Van Tassel, an apprentice boy at the Fulton Iron Works, who resides at 38 Eighth street. He is suffering from an injured hip.

Another is Peter Hanson, a ship carpenter living at the Sailors' Home. He was working on the wheelhouse of the steamer and is suffering from a broken knee.

Several of the injured were taken to the Presidio Hospital, where five doctors are in attendance upon them. The hospital authorities offered to take all the injured sent there, but the city authorities decided to attend to the rest of the injured.

Those at the Presidio Hospital are: —McNERNEY scalded and badly bruised, seriousness of injuries not yet determined.

—EDWARD KANE, right foot and leg badly crushed.

—CONEMAUGH fractured leg.

—MCNAUGHTON, a little boy, fractured right arm.

HUGH McGILL, face burned. Hope to save his eyesight.

A GRAPHIC STORY OF EXPLOSION

Policeman Connors, who lives about a quarter of a mile from the Fulton Works, was on his way to report for duty at the Central station when the explosion occurred. He tells the following thrilling story of the disaster:

"I had just stepped out of my door, and was looking in the direction of the Fulton Iron Works when the oil burning steamer *Progreso* was blown up. The explosion came with a deafening crash. I could see pieces of the vessel hurled high in the air. The blaze that followed looked like a spouting oil well of burning oil and the force of the explosion was so great that the earth all about the vicinity was shaken as if by a heavy earthquake. All of the windows in our neighborhood were broken."

"I had no time to make an investigation or visit the scene, but there must have been great loss of life, for I was told that the steamer, which had just been converted from a coal to an oil burner, was ready for sea and was to sail this morning. I was told that the steamer sank down at once, so that the chances of finding out what caused the explosion seem most remote."

"Immediately after the first explosion the flames from the burning boat were carried into the shops and office by force of the Fulton Iron Works. There were covered with a shower of the blazing oil and I stepped up furious. When I left they seemed doomed to total destruction."

STORY OF CHINA'S OFFICERS

OFFICERS of the Chinese army who left San Francisco for a short time

CASTRO BACKING DOWN

CARACAS (Venezuela), Dec. 2.—The German cruisers *Vineta* and *Falke* have arrived at La Guayra from Caracas.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The published statement that Germany's claims against Venezuela amount to \$15,000,000 is, the correspondent of the Associated Press is officially informed, incorrect.

While the German Government is not yet ready to publish the details of its demands, persons who have seen the papers say the total is about \$2,000,000. President Castro represents to Germany that Venezuela has little credit abroad, that the country is just emerging from a civil war during which planting and industry were partially ruined, and that, therefore, no matter how much Venezuela may desire to satisfy immediately the claims against her, it is obviously impossible. Hence, an agreement on the subject must provide for deferred payments. The seizure of the custom houses, thereby depriving the Government of an important means to administer the country, would add to the internal distress and disorder.

While President Castro's proposals are not disclosed, there is reason to believe that they include the emission of bonds at a moderately high rate of interest with some sort of a guarantee that if the interest or the installments of the principal are defaulted certain Venezuelan custom houses may be taken over by Germany.

Nothing is known here of the plans of Isaac N. Sellman of New York for floating a Venezuelan loan. He has not approached this Government in the matter.

There is no disposition here to proceed with harsh measures toward Venezuela if milder ones will suffice to exact satisfaction, but the German Government is fully committed to the intention to obtain ample satisfaction. The claimants are constantly urging the Government to press the collection of the amounts due them, not only because of the sums involved, but, it is represented, in view of the fact that the long delay has rendered the position of Germans in Venezuela more and more vexatious. Therefore, it is claimed, the Government must strike, and strike hard, in order to properly assert the rights of Germans.

WILL NOT BACK LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Foreign affairs were discussed briefly at the Cabinet meeting today. Secretary Hay has had encouraging reports from Havana, where Minister Squiers and General Bliss are working in harmony with a special commission designated by President Palma to draw a satisfactory reciprocity treaty. Venezuelan conditions also were touched upon, especially with reference to the plans of some New York financiers to relieve Venezuela's embarrassment by floating a loan. The Government would be glad to see this done if it could be accomplished without involving the United States in any liability for the repayment of any debt or place the Government under the obligation to coerce Venezuela. It has already been made perfectly clear to the promoters of this plan that the State Department would not bind itself by any promises in this matter, and this attitude of the department was thoroughly approved by the members of the Cabinet.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 3.—The British second-class cruiser *Retribution* sailed for Venezuela yesterday and the second-class cruiser *Charybdis*, sloop-of-war *Alert* and torpedo boat destroyer *Quail* followed today. The second-class cruiser *Tribune* and the first-class cruiser *Ardent* are under orders to proceed to the same destination.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is officially announced here that Great Britain and Germany are taking naval measures to secure satisfaction from Venezuela and that for this purpose German warships have already assembled off the coast of Venezuela and those of Great Britain will shortly be there.

FOSTER FAVORS CHINESE LABOR

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Senator Foster of Washington, a member of the Senatorial Commission that visited Hawaii in September, intimated today that the committee would recommend that Chinese laborers be admitted to Hawaii in limited numbers for a time in order to relieve the labor situation there.

Labor conditions are bad in Hawaii, said Senator Foster. There is a great scarcity of workmen on the sugar plantations and every industry in the Islands feels the effects. Whites will not work in the cane fields, and Japanese are very unsatisfactory. The expert report of importing Porto Ricans was a failure. The people tell us that southern negroes would be equally as unsatisfactory, even if they could be prevailed upon to go there. Chinese labor is the only solution of the problem in the opinion of the people of the Islands. The committee has not completed its report and I cannot say definitely what we shall recommend.

Dr. Parker's Funeral

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The islands of persons of all classes marched in procession past the body of Dr. Parker, the father of the city of Tonga, in the city today, celebrating the death of a man who had been a great benefactor to the people of the island.

I Seligman, the New York banker, has had a conference with Roosevelt, the former probably arranging a deal to "foot all of Venezuela's debts."

The ex-vice president said that the seizure of the custom houses by the German Government was a "very serious matter."

The seizure of the custom houses by the German Government was a "very serious matter."

IMMENSE RETAIL LIQUOR BUSINESS IN TERRITORY

United States Government Has Issued 395 Retail and 56 Wholesale Licenses Here.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—A detailed report of the Commission of Internal Revenue, just made public, contains figures relating to licenses in Hawaii for the last fiscal year. The number of retailers was four, of retail liquor dealers, 395; of wholesale liquor dealers, fifty-six. One dealer in leaf tobacco paid a license and twelve dealers in manufactured tobacco. Three men paid a tax as manufacturers of cigars in the Islands and three paid the brewer's tax. There were twenty-two dealers in malt liquors and sixteen wholesalers in malt liquors. There were two wholesale dealers in oleomargarine. Nine men in Hawaii paid the bankers' tax and forty-five paid a tax for a billiard table, eighteen a special tax as brokers of stocks and bonds; six as custom house brokers. One man paid a tax as a proprietor of a circus; seven as proprietors of concert halls and seven as proprietors of exhibitions not otherwise provided for. This made the total number of internal revenue special tax payers in the Islands 607 for the last fiscal year.

The amount of judgments recovered in criminal cases, affecting internal revenues was \$1,250 and the amount of costs taxed was \$271.86. The commissioner's report states that "violations of the internal revenue laws in the Hawaiian Islands have been looked after closely. The courts there have shown a disposition to see that the Federal laws relating to internal revenue are properly enforced and to punish infractions. Reports show that illicit distilling is rapidly decreasing in the Islands." Two criminal suits were begun in Hawaii during the fiscal year affecting internal revenue matters and one suit in rem, which was decided in favor of the government.

The number of gallons of spirits rectified in Hawaii during the fiscal year was 17,147.8, the total gauged was 31,926.4 gallons. The production of fermented liquors in the Islands was 10,912 barrels, on which a tax was paid. The claims from Hawaii for rebate of tax on tobacco under the act of March 2, 1901, amounted to \$5,610.35, the number of these claims being thirty-five. Of these thirty-five claims being thirty-five of the last calendar year in Hawaii was four and they used 4,876 pounds of tobacco in manufacturing cigars to the number of 236,425, which weighed more than three pounds per 1,000.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

HAWAIIANS GATHERING FOR THE FIGHT IN CONGRESS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving Day being over, statesmen are coming rapidly to the capital for the session of Congress which begins next Monday. Most of those of Hawaiian interest are already in town. Senator Foster of Washington State, arrived a few days ago and has been talking with Senators Mitchell and Burton about the Hawaiian investigation of last summer. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, mentioned in my last letter as on the way from Chicago, is now at the Ebbitt House where she is occupying the same apartments as she had last winter before she moved into a private residence. With her are Myra Heleluhe and John D. Alcock.

Mr. John T. McCrosson, who was here all of last winter in behalf of the Kohala Ditch bill, has returned and joined his wife and daughter at the Congressional hotel. Neither Delegate Wilcox nor Mr. Pratt have yet put in an appearance, although it is understood here that both will come at an early day.

QUEEN HAS NO CHANCE.

The word has gone round that the Queen's claim will be introduced before the present Congress at an early day. It is a safe statement apparently that nothing can be done to advance it materially at this session of Congress, notwithstanding the employment of the services of a legislative expert to push it along. Thus far the Interior Department has not been conferred with at all, whereas the usual routine is that bills affecting the Territory of Hawaii in any fashion shall be referred to the Interior Department and by the Secretary of the Interior referred to Governor Dole for recommendation and report. It is quite sure that that plan will have to be followed regarding the Queen's claim. If so the bill can hardly be sent out to Honolulu and get back here with Governor Dole's recommendation in time for any action at this session of Congress.

KOHALA DITCH BILL

Mr. McCrosson is ready to urge action on the Ditch bill immediately but he recognizes that the report of the Senatorial committee that visited Hawaii must be awaited as the Senators

looked into that matter while on the Islands. Just now the information is that that report may be considerably delayed.

REPORT ON HAWAII

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, includes several printed pages on Hawaii. He reviews in brief the report presented by Governor Dole and incorporates the Governor's recommendations as to legislation. The Department has recently been advised by formal notice of the defalcations of Hawaiian officials but there is nothing to be done regarding it at this end. The additional recommendation of Governor Dole, inserted in the proof of his annual report, which was sent back to Honolulu for correction, is of interest in the light of this defalcation. The last recommendation by Governor Dole is:

"That Section 80 of the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii be amended so that the Governor may suspend any officer in regard to the removal of whom the advice and consent of the Senate is necessary, until the next succeeding session of the Senate, and may, except in case of the auditor, appoint a person to fill the office in question pro tempore until the matter of the removal of the suspended officer is settled, or may remove any of such officers. That the tenure of office of Inspectors of Election be fixed at two years instead of four, as now provided by the organic act, section 80 and that the Governor be empowered to remove them from office at his discretion."

COINAGE BILL

While there is almost no hope for getting much legislation through at a short session of Congress the outlook is regarded as bright for the coinage bill which has passed the Senate. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shaw, at the request of Mr. William Haywood, will forward to Congress, soon after the session begins an earnest recommendation that the House deal with the subject at this session. That will give a good foundation for asking a special rule. If it be necessary. In the meantime Mr. Haywood will seek to have it brought up on a call of committees.

ERNEST G. WALKER

SUGAR PRICES STILL ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—SUGAR—Raw, Fair Refining, Centrifugal, 100 lbs. 10 1/2. Molasses Sugar, 100 lbs. 10 1/2.

Standard sugar from the coast received at New York, 10 1/2. The market shows that sugar prices are going up and there is something in the way of further advance.

A local news item in a post office box of the Hawaiian Islands, which was received at New York, Dec. 2, of the date of the departure of the ship of 4,500 tons of Hawaiian sugar at 0900 a. m. This shows that the sugar market report given above for the preceding day.

William Durand & Co. in writing to F. A. Scherer & Co. and record this as a "very serious matter." In a letter to the Hawaiian Islands, which was received at New York, Dec. 2, of the date of the departure of the ship of 4,500 tons of Hawaiian sugar at 0900 a. m. This shows that the sugar market report given above for the preceding day.

PRINCE CHENG GETS A SHARP REBUKE

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A parliamentary paper issued today giving the correspondence relative to the evacuation of Shanghai by the troops of the power interested only confirms the information on the subject previously cabled in these dispatches. The most striking point is the directness with which Foreign Secretary Lansdowne instructs Minister Satow at Peking to inform Prince Cheng, president of the Chinese Foreign Office, that his duplicity in agreeing to Germany's conditions regarding the Yangtze valley, while simultaneously informing Great Britain that he knew nothing thereof, was deeply resented and that Great Britain would not be bound by any pledges of the Chinese government or the viceroys. British freedom of action to maintain other and British interests in the Yangtze valley would be limited. A similar rebuke was sent to Germany. Lord Lansdowne stating that the principle of the open door, on which Germany based the proposed conditions, was sufficiently safeguarded by the existing intergovernmental conditions, and that she would drop the conditions as she had received satisfactory assurances from China.

MAKING A GREAT STATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The majority of the Committee on Territories has agreed to report a bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State under the name of Oklahoma. New Mexico and Arizona are not in the bill.

The bill authorizes the inhabitants of the two Territories to adopt a State Constitution defining the status of the Indians as follows:

"Nothing contained in the said Constitution shall be construed to limit or impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians of said Territories so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished, or to limit or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any law or regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights which it would have been competent to make if this act had never passed."

Indians are made eligible to become delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The Statehood Convention is to be held at the seat of Government in Oklahoma Territory. Among the declarations prescribed for the proposed State is one "forever prohibiting polygamous or plural marriages."

The new State is to be allowed four Representatives in Congress until the next census and also is to have two United States Senators. The State is to be divided into two judicial districts.

CALIFORNIA'S WAR CLAIM.

The State Trying to Get Nearly Five Millions From Congress.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 3.—W. W. Douglas, deputy state controller, has started upon a trip to Washington, D. C., where he will institute proceedings looking to the collection of \$4,420,891.96, due to the State of California by the United States government for rebellion war claims.

Numerous attempts have been made to collect this claim, but although its legality has always been acknowledged, the claim has not been paid.

Mr. Douglas will bring the matter personally to the attention of the auditor of the War Department and endeavor to give the claim a status that will demand legislation for its payment.

The Siberia's Mission.

In a prominent position on board the new Pacific liner *Siberia* is a brass plate bearing an inscription which quotes as follows from a speech of Collis P. Huntington. "Let us devote ourselves to the work of turning toward the United States the great commerce of the Orient, which has for so many years been going westward and enriching the nations which have hitherto controlled the great traffic. We must turn the current of that trade from the setting to the rising sun."

To prevent croup, begin in time. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given, all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy as it contains nothing injurious. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Person, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Furniture

Some of our new stock for the Christmas trade is now on hand, including the following:

"MORRIS RECLINING CHAIRS" in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Flemish and Weathered Oak; CUSHIONS in Leather; TAPESTRY and VELOUR LOUNGES and BOX COUCHES in many styles.

FOLDING SCREENS in the latest pattern of Art Burlap.

Rugs

Our stock of Rugs is not limited to the American makes only. We keep some of the best products of foreign manufacture.

MUSIC CASES, LADIES' DESKS, SECRETARY BOOK CASES, LIBRARY BOOK CASES.

On the last steamer we received a shipment of the famous

Phoenix Brass Filled Beadsteads

In all the latest colors and designs.

GENUINE SCOTCH LINOLEUM, in both inlaid and printed.

WINDOW SHADES of all sizes.

UPHOLSTERY and REPAIRING orders promptly attended to.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Streets.

Phone, Main 111.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUUANU" Sailing from NEW YORK to HONOLULU About Dec. 15.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 87 Kilby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.



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Most of the world does and most of the world uses

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT. It's made to paint buildings with, inside and outside. It's made ready for the brush. It's made for home use and for practical painters too. It's pure lead, pure zinc and pure linseed oil, mixed by specially made machinery operated by experts. It's made for you.



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We Deliver the Goods

Simply telephone or drop us a postal for a case of

Primo Lager

It is the prime favorite wherever it has been used

Brewery telephone Main 841.

CONGRESS RESUMES WORK Executive Message Received and Read.

THE LABOR ISSUE IN THE ISLANDS Alfred Stead's Exhaustive Article as It Appears in the Current Collier's Weekly.

The United States the Greater has just come through one of the most serious industrial crises of the century—a hand-to-hand contest between capital and labor, whose scars are not yet healed. While this tremendous struggle has been going on let us see what has been doing in an American country which it would be well for the American to remember more frequently—"the United States of the Pacific"—Hawaii, the land of sugar and coffee, and many other things.

Small as are the Hawaiian Islands, and insignificant as they may seem when compared to other portions of the United States, yet they contain an object lesson which statesmen at Washington would do well to study on the eve of the reconvening of Congress. The labor problem in all its ramifications is the one huge question which today holds the attention of the entire civilized world. The labor problem of the Hawaiian Territory contains many aspects which must be encountered in the development of the Philippines. It is true that the lessons are in miniature, but this has only the effect of rendering them more easily studied and learned.

The difficulty of obtaining labor from the outside to cultivate fresh territory is here very clearly demonstrated. Every year it becomes more and more difficult to obtain fresh supplies of the same labor at a workable price and thus Hawaii has become a regular sample land of unskilled laborers.

The Hawaiian Territory has an area of 6,449 square miles, and the Philippines one of 52,500 square miles—thus the area of the latter is about eight times as great as the former. In the Hawaiian Territory the land is capable of sustaining a population of 500,000; and at present there are only about 120,000. Thus there are necessarily vast tracts of country totally untouched, and the question inevitably obtrudes itself, if this is the case in Hawaii, will it not be much more so in the larger group of islands?

WORKERS OF MANY RACES.
The reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1876 had created an urgent need for labor, and an attempt was made to utilize Hindu coolies; but discouraging reports caused the idea to be abandoned. In 1878, 930 Portuguese laborers were introduced without having signed contracts before arrival. This condition was, however, made compulsory in the same year. The success of these laborers led to an immigration treaty being signed with Portugal, under which 7,000 immigrants arrived within the next six years—chiefly from the Azores and Madeira. During the two years from 1878 to 1884 upward of 20,000 South Sea Islanders were introduced, but without success. It may be noted that it has always been found difficult to induce immigration to the Islands owing to the fact that the government had no land to grant as homesteads to the immigrants.

In 1884 the Japanese government consented to allow immigration to Hawaii, and in the following year 956 Japanese arrived. A lack of proper arrangements led to a suspension of the inflow, but in March, 1886, the immigration convention was signed. The immigration assumed such large proportions as to lead the Hawaiian authorities to believe that it would become unmanageable. Accordingly several of the ships containing Japanese laborers were sent back without being allowed to land their passengers. A diplomatic rupture resulted, which was about to be referred to arbitration when the annexation of Hawaii caused a hurried payment of \$75,000 in settlement of her claim for damages. Between 1886 and 1896 there were 32,056 Japanese immigrants, and only 8,969 departures back to Japan. In 1899 20,558 males, 4,922 females and 633 children arrived, a total of 26,103 (out of a total immigration of 32,725); and only 2,780 left—2,074 men, 417 women and 289 children. And these figures must be considered in the light of the fact that there are no longer any assisted passages, all laborers having to pay their own fares.

Attempts to introduce Porto Rican laborers are now being made, arrangements having been concluded for the supply of nearly 10,000 of whom some 2,000 have already been sent in 1901. Negroes have been tried, but have caused endless trouble, and the planters do not favor further immigration. Recently Portuguese from Massachusetts, and Greeks, were being brought to the islands. The latter show much discrimination to come; of a body of 62 on their way only 14 arrived at their destination. It has never been found feasible to induce large bodies of white immigrants to come, though the authorities tried hard to induce white immigration.

The total number of laborers of all nationalities on the plantations on December 31, 1899, was about 10,500, of whom some 20,640 were under contract. The Hawaiian Territorial act, however, put an end to all such contracts made since the annexation of the islands to the United States.

ROME, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress was received with interest here, particularly the portion referring to the immigration bill. Victor Emanuel today, in conversation with a parliamentary deputation which called on him to congratulate him upon the birth of his daughter, the Princess

PROFIT SHARING.

Since the contract system has been abolished a system of profit-sharing between planters and employees has been introduced with much success. To quote from the "Handbook on the Sugar Industry of the Hawaiian Islands": "At the well-known Ewa Plantation, nearly 600 Asiatics and a small group of Americans are now cultivating cane upon the following co-operative basis. The plantation with its steam plows and special equipment prepares and plants the ground and gives the cane its first irrigation. It also furnishes the laborer with free house, fuel and water, a garden plot and medical service if needed. Cultivating tools, water for irrigation, and movable railroad track for harvesting the cane are all furnished free. The plantation also makes monthly advances of cash (without interest) for the living expenses of the laborer. The laborer agrees to cultivate and strip the cane, and cut and deliver it on the cars, under general direction of the plantation manager. On his failing to do so properly, the manager is privileged to do the work and charge the same to the tenant at regular rates of wages. At the mill the cane is weighed and the laborer receives one-sixth of the sale proceeds, the entire cost of manufacture being borne by the plantation. Immediately after grinding, settlement is made with the worker at a fixed rate per ton of sugar; later, when the returns are had on that shipment, any balance due the laborer is paid over to him. Contracts for cultivation are usually made to cover an entire field, the ground being subdivided among a group of laborers, assigning about seven acres to Asiatics and ten acres to American laborers. On this basis it is expected that white laborers will make about \$40 per month and Asiatics in proportion. This, with free house rent, fuel, water and garden, is certainly a very fair return for unskilled labor."

As to the positions filled by the different races, a rough division may be made as follows: The Portuguese are the teamsters and lower overseers (lunas); the Hawaiians are employed in light work and about the mills; Chinese, Porto Ricans and Negroes do simply coolie work in the fields and the mills; while the Japanese are to be found everywhere. Practically all skilled workmen, as well as a great portion of the field laborers, are Japanese. For instance, on one plantation on the Island of Oahu, The Waiwala Agricultural Company, Limited, where there are 2,100 men employed, over 1,000 of them are Japanese. There are 200 Portuguese and 40 whites, about 200 Porto Ricans, and the rest mainly Chinese. On this plantation there are also about 100 Japanese women employed, who earn up to \$16 a month. Their household work is so slight that the women find it easy to work in the fields and add to the household revenue. This plantation may be taken as typical of all the others; as, although of comparatively recent establishment, it will soon have the largest output of any in the Islands, and it is equipped with the newest and most perfect machinery. All this machinery is run by Japanese engineers, there being only three white engineers to superintend the work. In the mill the large pump which supplies all the water necessary for the extraction of the sugar is in absolute charge of a Japanese engineer.

The plantation hours are from 6 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. with half an hour for lunch and Sunday a holiday. In addition to the day gangs there are night workmen, who are principally employed in irrigation and in clearing the dead leaves from the fields. The wages for field work average \$18 per month, while the skilled laborers earn \$30 or even \$40 per month. All the men provide for their own food; horses are provided by the plantation, and ground for gardens. Only the Chinese and the Japanese avail themselves of the latter, growing most of the vegetables for their own use. The stores on the plantation are generally run by Chinese who worked their contract time out and saved enough money to become proprietors in a small way. There is a good deal of sub-letting of cultivation and clearing work done, principally to Japanese, who are excellent business men, knowing the value of cane, land, labor, etc., exactly.

RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS.
But in dealing with each race of laborers separately it is better to leave the Japanese to the last, because there is so much more to say about them, filling, as they do, such varied positions. The Chinese are very industrious and plodding field laborers, not too intelligent, but very willing to be told what to do. Since immigration ceased altogether at the time of the annexation, and had been much restricted before, it is impossible to obtain fresh Chinese laborers, and those on the plantations are becoming old and worn out. The Chinese are thrifty here as elsewhere, and are constantly sending money to China; it being necessary to employ special clerks in the post office at Honolulu for registration, upon the mail days for the East. As is usual in Chinese communities in foreign countries, they supply all their own needs, and there are bricklayers, teamsters, and all imaginable trades and employments filled by the Chinese. Some of the Chinese own much land and are wealthy men; the speaker of the house of representatives is partly Chinese. This prosperity is, however,

SPEAKER REED'S SUDDEN ILLNESS

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed had a sudden and quite severe attack of gastritis this evening. He was prostrated for a time, but Dr. Gardner, who was called, succeeded in relieving him. This sudden illness of the ex-Speaker caused considerable alarm to his friends, but at a late hour he was getting on better than had been expected earlier in the evening.

At 10:45 o'clock Dr. Gardner made the following statement: "Mr. Reed had an attack of acute gastritis this evening about 6 o'clock, but is resting very quietly now."

The doctor said he would not call to see his patient again during the night unless summoned, and that he did not expect this to happen, as Mr. Reed was improving.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Thomas B. Reed, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is ill in this city, is resting comfortably this morning. Mr. Reed is suffering from catarrhal appendicitis. His physician thinks from present indications he will have a mild attack.

During the night and early today Mr. Reed suffered from much pain in the bowels, but Dr. Gardner has succeeded in alleviating that and he expressed the hope that Mr. Reed would be able to be out in a day or two. Dr. Gardner telegraphed to Mrs. Reed this morning not to be concerned about Mr. Reed's condition as it was not at all serious.

The Moroccan War.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Telegraphing by way of London from the camp of the Sultan of Morocco, near Mekinez, the Times' correspondent says the Berber chiefs have taken refuge in a sanctuary near Mekinez. Peace negotiations are likely to be successful. The Sultan's army will remain among the Berbers until the terms of the peace treaty are carried out, when the court will return and winter at Mekinez.

The terms which the Moorish government will accept include a heavy fine in money, a large number of hostages, and payment of several years' arrears in taxes. The entire district is deserted, the enemy having taken refuge with the women and flocks in the mountain districts, where attack during the winter weather is very difficult.

due more to the racial thrift than to capability of earning high wages as skilled laborers.

The Portuguese are good workers, but it is a significant fact that the managers on the plantations always class them with the "natives" not with the "whites." Many of the Portuguese own plots of land and houses, while most of them have large families; it is nearly impossible to drive through the Portuguese quarter because of the quantities of children in the streets. The recent immigrants of this race from Massachusetts are very satisfactory as field laborers. The negroes who have arrived have caused endless trouble on the various plantations and are not exceptionally good laborers. It has been said that the negroes sent are not of the best class, and that these latter would be more satisfactory. While this is undoubtedly true, the fact remains that the better class negro would not come for the wages offered on the plantations and the managers are not anxious to pay more. The whole supply of labor in the Islands is subject to one necessity—that of cheapness. In the old days, \$4 a month was considered ample; now \$18 is the average, and with the abolition of the contract system, wages must inevitably rise. It is to this desire for cheapness that must be ascribed the fact that most of the foreign immigrants are of the very lowest class of their race.

The Japanese who arrive, as a rule, are the best class of immigrants. This is not so strange when it is remembered that in 1898 the yearly salary of agricultural laborers in Japan was never higher than \$30 for men and \$21 for women. Domestic servants only received up to \$3 a month, or \$36 per year. Thus, to them, the wages in the Hawaiian plantations must have seemed very high, being indeed about those of skilled laborers in Japan.

It is difficult to speak definitely of the work of the Porto Ricans, they having only recently arrived. They

I Make Strong MEN



of the puniest, weakest specimens of manhood. I care not how long they have suffered, nor what has failed to cure them. This is no idle boast, as I have done it for thousands, and many of them had spent from one dollar to five hundred without obtaining relief before coming to me as a last resort. My

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning after having worn it all night, you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes its wearer feel like one born again.

MAKES YOU OVER—It beats the world for building up a person broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Belt. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctor bills and useless suffering. It cures Rheumatism, Back Pains and all organic weaknesses.

READ MY BOOK—I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells the facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today if you can't call. I mail it, sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my Belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no one who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price \$160. Now \$125.

“ “ 175. “ 135.

“ “ 200. “ 160.

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Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before.

Substantial reductions on all other vehicles.

Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

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LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

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OF BOSTON.

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OF HARTFORD.

Order Your

Lemon Soda,
Root Beer,
Ginger Ale,
Cream Soda,
Orange Cider,
Pineapple Cider,
Kamel,
strawberry,
Sarsaparilla
and Iron

from an old house with an established reputation. Free delivery to all parts of the city and Waikiki.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

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Telephone Main 71.

Works 601 Fort street.

are, however, very cheerful and willing to work, and probably will do very well as unskilled laborers. They are accompanied by but few women, although there are always many children to be found in their quarters. The following incident in connection with the Porto Rican immigration is amusing, and also gives some indication of the character of the laborers. Many of the Porto Ricans arrived at

the plantation near starved and weak from hunger. When they arrived they were told that each had credit to the extent of \$5 at the store. The half-starved men dashed off, bought soda-water and candy. Some might have been seen soon after chewing lumps of liquorice and washing the sticky mass down with juice from an open tin of California pears.

(To be continued.)

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

Special Closing Out Sale of Surplus Stock to
Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be
Opened at Once. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

15c. Steel Chopping Knives, now... 5c.
Bread knives with carved handles,
always sold at 50c., only... 25c.
White enamelled cream jugs... 20c.
Best quality ice picks, choice... 20c.
Scotch granite drinking cups... 10c.
White enamelled dust pans, 2 sizes,
very strong, will last for years,
choice... 25c.
Gray enamelled pierced dippers and
skimmers, your choice, each... 10c.
Plated knives and forks, 14 dozen
each in lined box, choice, box... 75c.
Table spoons, silver steel, 3 different
patterns, always 75c. dozen, now... 50c.
Tea spoons, silver steel, per doz... 25c.
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart... 10c.
2 quart... 10c.
4 quart... 15c.
6 quart... 25c.

SOME OF
THE LOTS
ARE SMALL,
BUT WILL BE
REPLACED
BY OTHERS
AS SOON AS
SOLD.

White enamelled tea pots, should be
75c. Special sale price... 35c.
White enamelled coffee pots, very
durable, always clean, your choice... 40c.
Tubed cake pans, gray enamelled,
always 25 and 30c. each, choice,
any size... 10c.
Carving knives and forks, best steel,
stag handles, cheap at \$2.00 per set,
now per set... \$1.50
Carving knives and forks, extra
good and strong, should be \$1.25,
a bargain, per set... 75c.
Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only... 25c.
White enamelled scoops from 40c. to 25c.
Gray enamelled candlesticks, only... 10c.
Gray enamelled coffee crushers, 1-lb. 15c.
Tin sauce pans with covers, 1 qt. 10c.
2 qts. 10c.; 3 qts. 15c.; 4 qts. 15c.
6 qts. 20c.
Tin covered buckets, 4 qt. 5c.; 1 qt. 10c.;
2 qts. 10c.; 3 qts. 15c.; 4 qts. 15c.;
20c.; 6 qts. 25c.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

FOUR SUITS DISMISSED

Stockyards Fight Has Now Been Settled.

The financial troubles which have involved the Honolulu Stock Yards Co., since the destruction of the newly built stables by fire August 16, 1901, have been satisfactorily settled and the four suits growing out of the disaster were dismissed yesterday morning by Judge Robinson.

The suits in which a dismissal was ordered were as follows: Honolulu Stockyards Co. vs. Union Assurance Co.; Honolulu Stockyards Co. vs. German American Insurance Co.; Lewers & Cooke vs. Honolulu Stockyards Co. and M. L. Smith vs. Honolulu Stockyards Co.

The complications which grew out of the fire and led to the above four suits were many and curious. M. L. Smith was the contractor who built the stables and who had received \$12,500 from the Honolulu Stockyards Co. for the work, which was \$4,500 less than the contract price, which was used for the building had not been accepted and filed a counter claim for \$12,500 which amount had been paid to Smith before the fire. Lewers & Cooke came in with a claim against both parties to the above suit for materialmen's lien amounting to \$4,784.09, both Smith and the corporation being made defendants, the material having been furnished for the building.

The Honolulu Stockyards Co., had insured their interest in the building for \$7,500; \$5,000 with the Union Assurance Co., and \$2,500 with the German American Insurance Co., both of whom refused to pay the policies, claiming that Smith was a co-insurer. Smith, however, had not insured the structure while it was being built, so he had no chance to recover for the loss from the insurance companies in any event.

The basis of settlement which resulted in the dismissal of all four suits was the payment by the insurance companies of the two policies, for a trifle less than \$7,500. A portion of this amount went to Lewers & Cooke for payment of the material, and a portion to M. L. Smith, the contractor, who also was responsible for the building material furnished. The building as it stands went to the Honolulu Stockyards Co., which has not as yet come to any conclusion as to whether it shall be rebuilt. The settlement was acceptable all around, all parties agreeing to the dismissal of the suits.

Bishop Gulistan Not to Travel.

Conflicting messages regarding the health of Bishop Gulistan were received from Hilo yesterday by Father Valentin. In the forenoon a message was received from Father Oliver, as follows: "Bishop more pleasant; may live, will go to Honolulu tomorrow with Fathers Matthias and Libert."

In the afternoon another message was received to the effect that the plans had been changed and that the Bishop would not be brought back here. At the Mission it is believed that this change was made either because the passage over from Hilo would be very rough this week, or that the Bishop is in such a weak physical state that it would cause him to suffer a further relapse.

Cable Making Progress.

The putting down of the underground cable, if not interfered with by the rain-storms, should be finished early next week, on the basis of the progress now being made. Nearly half the cable has been laid, the daily amount now being pulled into place being close to one-half mile. The work has been somewhat delayed by the number of curves in the roadway, necessitating the pulling in of short lengths and the making of a large number of splices. The conclusion of the day's work yesterday found the cable almost to the bridge beyond the Sheridan road on the ocean front.

Nero Soundings Turned Over.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The formal transfer of the soundings and surveys of the Nero, to be used in the construction of the Pacific cable, occurred yesterday in the office of Rear-Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, the manager of the Washington office of the Postal Telegraph Company receiving them for the cable company.

Young Wainwright Ill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Midshipman Richard Wainwright, Jr., son of Commander Wainwright, U.S.N., has been taken to San Juan Hospital, says a Herald dispatch from San Juan. He is suffering from a fever supposed to be typhoid. Wainwright has been in charge of a working party from the battleship Indiana, engaged in digging a small canal at Culebra Island.

PASSENGER COMING HERE HANDCUFFED

On the next through steamer for Yokohama there will be a passenger who will wear handcuffs. He is not a prisoner, however, but a man circling the globe on a wager. A dispatch dated San Jose, Nov. 29, says:

M. Bernstein Schroeder would be an ordinary looking individual were it not for his hands. These mark the man at once as peculiar, because they are locked together by a pair of Sheriff's handcuffs. The Schroeder is here in San Jose, but the key of the handcuffs is in the hands of the sporting editor of the Los Angeles Times.

Schroeder arrived from San Francisco yesterday and documents carried by him state that he is on the way around the world on a \$16,000 wager. He left Copenhagen, Denmark, on Aug. 28, 1901, and in order to win he must be back there within three years. Fifteen months are gone and he is about half way around. Schroeder's contract calls for the removal of the handcuffs at only thirty specified places on the trip. Los Angeles is one of these places and the key that will give him four days rest awaits him there. From Los Angeles Schroeder intends to go to Nagasaki, Japan, which is the next place he expects to find a key. Schroeder claims to be a musician of ability and has made an engagement to conduct the Garden Theater orchestra tonight. Under his contract he must work his way on the entire trip.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Lew Wallace is ill with a cold. Kruger wishes to return to Africa. A small pox epidemic is feared in Utah.

There is a further fall in the price of silver.

The middle states are in the throes of blizzards.

It is said that another Haytian civil war is likely.

Mexico is not yet ready to accept the gold standard.

Fire Chief Croker of New York has been dismissed.

It is said that Morgan is behind a best merger scheme.

New York is again in the midst of strenuous gambling raids.

The story of the attempted assassination of the Czar is denied.

A solar motor has been in operation in Boston for several days.

Sir Frank Green, a former Lord Mayor of London, is dead.

Sylvester Goodenow, a prominent merchant of Los Angeles, is dead.

England has quarantined against cattle from the New England states.

Russia and France have conferred decorations on Ambassador Tower.

The Kaiser wants more ships to guard the foreign trade of his subjects.

Congress adjourned on the second day out of respect to deceased members.

There was almost a riot in the German Reichstag over the tariff discussion.

Dewey has sailed on the Mayflower to assume command of the Caribbean fleet.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill putting Philippine currency on a gold basis.

There is said to have been an attempt to blow up the Japanese Emperor.

The bond issue for the purchase of San Francisco's street railway was defeated.

The Cuban Nationalist party is trying to cause trouble for President Palma.

Gould is said to have defeated Harman in the fight over Colorado Fuel control.

The Turkish authorities are said to be torturing Macedonian peasants.

A posse is searching for a trio of bandits who robbed a Montana bank of \$10,000.

Negotiations with the new Colombian minister over the canal treaty will be taken up.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate, has resigned owing to ill-health.

Senor Concha, the Colombian minister at Washington, has been succeeded by Dr. Herran.

President Roosevelt has sent the name of Judge De Bolt to the Senate for confirmation.

It has been decided to establish a wireless telegraph system between Italy and Argentina.

West Point defeated Annapolis at football in the presence of the President and many notables.

The explosion of a boiler in Swift & Co.'s plant in the Chicago Stockyards killed thirteen employees.

Count Richard Belordi, who was premier of Austria at the time of the war with Prussia, is dead.

The Senate committee has voted to admit Oklahoma to statehood, leaving out New Mexico and Arizona.

Caleb Powers, sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with the Gobel affair, will have a new trial.

Charles Hyde Denison, who founded the San Francisco Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, is dead.

A \$250,000 company, headed by Ed. Corrigan, the Chicago horseman, will build a mile race track in Kansas City.

President Roosevelt and all branches of the government will be represented at the dedication of the St. Louis Fair on April 30, 1903.

Polygamy is dead in Utah, according to the statement of Joseph Smith, head of the Mormon church. He cites the census figures.

Sam Vigneux, manager of the Portland baseball team, has signed Grant Thatcher, who pitched last year for the Hion, N. Y. team.

It is now asserted that a treaty is unnecessary in the event that the Panama Company's rights are purchased by the United States.

The Queen Regent of Portugal has ordered the arrest of three generals for inciting army demonstrations against the government.

A Marine Disaster.

SWANSEA, Wales, Dec. 3.—The new British ship Brinymer, which sailed from Barry November 18th for Algeira Bay, has returned to this port, having been damaged by gales in the Bay of Biscay. The Brinymer had on board five of the crew of the Spanish steamer Neptune bound from Antwerp for Tampa, which foundered with twenty-three of her hands. Five members of the Neptune took a small boat and are supposed to have been lost.

The Unlucky Boy is always getting his fingers burnt, his hand cut or his shoulder sprained. His parents should keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the house. This is a liniment of superior merit. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

RECOLLECTIONS OF KAMEHAMEHA V.

Bold and Wise Sovereign as Remembered by R. A. Lyman.

Hawaii has not been known to the world very many years, but during that time a King of whom she may well be proud has reigned over the land, a King who would compare very favorably with the monarchs of more enlightened nations, Kamehameha V., who ascended the throne of the Hawaiian Islands upon the death of Kamehameha IV. in 1863.

Before ascending the throne Kamehameha V. had acted as Minister of the Interior under Kamehameha IV. He had a very strong will, so that he was not Minister in name alone, but attended faithfully to the duties of his office.

Upon the death of his brother, Kamehameha IV., Kamehameha V. showed his strong will. He persuaded his sister, Victoria, to give up ascending the throne, and in a few hours had himself proclaimed as King. He declined to take an oath to the Constitution, and after making a trip to several parts of the Islands, called a Constitutional Convention to meet in Honolulu, and upon the delegates refusing to impose a property qualification for voters, the King sent them home and promulgated a new Constitution, in which he inserted a clause that no one could ascend the throne without taking the oath to this Constitution. In after years when I became well acquainted with Kamehameha, he often told me that he would not take the oath of the old Constitution, as he had made up his mind to set it aside, and he did not wish to commit perjury by swearing to support a Constitution that he had determined to set aside. The King felt that it would be wrong to commit perjury himself, and one example will show what he thought of others perjuring themselves. When Kamehameha received the news that K— of Kona had given up being a minister of the gospel, I and several others were present. The King said that he had hoped that K— would stand firm as long as he lived; that he was sorry to have to say it of his own people, but too many of them would commit perjury in court, and that the native ministers and church members seemed to think they could take an oath to be ministers of the gospel or followers of Christ, and that when they got tired of that, they could go back to a life of sin as easily as they could put on a new coat; and as long as the Nation does not realize the solemnity of an oath to God, and the sin of breaking that oath, the Nation could never amount to anything.

When Kamehameha came to the throne, he found that his late brother owed so much money that most of his lands would have to be sold to settle up the estate. So he had the Act passed setting apart the Crown Lands, the income of which was used to pay his brother's debts, and after those debts were paid, then the income was to be for the Crown.

Kamehameha V. was not a King simply in name, but took an active part in the Government, and was well informed as to what his ministers were doing. He always dictated the program for the state functions which occurred during his reign. He always prepared his own speeches for the opening and closing of legislatures and for other state occasions. In order to keep himself well informed about other countries, the King took a great many American and English papers and magazines. It was his custom to read the speeches made in the English Parliament and in the American Congress, and he kept himself well informed as to the measures brought forward in those bodies. Several months before the legislature was to meet, Kamehameha would hold a cabinet meeting nearly every day to discuss the measures that the government was going to bring before the legislature. The King said, "I want my Cabinet to know before the legislature meets, what I will support and what I will not support; and I wish the Cabinet to show me beforehand the reasons why the government should bring forward certain measures; and then there will be no surprise to my Cabinet during the session of the legislature from not knowing what my views are."

Kamehameha was an honorable business man, and was unwilling to take an unfair advantage of others in business. Several years before he ascended the throne he failed in business and went into bankruptcy. After he had been on the throne over a year he directed Judge Harris, who had been his lawyer, to be failed, to pay all his old creditors a full 100 cents on the dollar, and to wish any one to sue a cent by not having failed before.

The King was very particular about the small matters of business and did not leave anything to others to look after. He always kept the run of anything that was purchased for him or by his orders. He would enter the price in his memorandum book. After breakfast he would call his people together, and looking over his book would pass out the money to those who had made the purchases, saying, "You promised that such and such an article would be paid for today, now go and pay for it."

Business men in Honolulu have told me that they felt sure of their money on time when the King's servants made any purchase in his name. On his trip to Hilo he would direct me to pay all his bills for supplies and to draw on him 10 dollars worth of feathers, canoes, cloths and other articles, and drawing on him for the money and during the seven years that I was doing this I never had a complaint from any one of my drafts not being cashed on presentation.

At one time on a short trip to Hilo, he lodged in a native man's small house



KAMEHAMEHA V. 1864

at the mouth of the Waialea stream, instead of going to Keelikolani's house. Just before going on board of the steamer he called for the owner of the house and gave him twenty dollars in gold. The man exclaimed, "What is this for?" and placed it on the mat. The King said, "I have turned you out of your house for two days and I wish to give you a little present for your kindness to me." The man declined, saying, "You are my King and everything belongs to you, and I do not wish anything." The King replied, "I am not King to get whatever I can out of the people. I receive my salary so as to pay for what I need. I am not giving this to you as pay, but as a small present," he then walked off to the boat leaving the money there.

Kamehameha would not take undue advantage of others, but at the same time he would not allow the natives to hang around the palace without working.

About two weeks after his father Kekuanaoa's funeral, he called his father's retainers together and said to them, "You have mourned with me for my father, and now it is time for you to go to work. Those of you who want to work for me can have work, and if you need money to buy clothes with I will advance it on account, and I will pay you so many dollars a month for work." They replied, "Your father fed us all the time, and did not make us work, and you should do the same." Kamehameha replied, "I am not King to teach the Nation to be idle, but it is my place to teach the people to work and support their families. I do not want anybody to work for nothing; those who want to work for me will be paid for it, and those who do not want to work for me must go elsewhere to live, as after a certain time no food will be given out to those who are able to work and will not work. You have shown great respect for my father, and now you can do him or the Nation any good by sitting in idleness and saying, 'We do this out of aloha for your father.'" The King kept his men at work, reclaiming marshes at Waikiki and planting taro or fishing, and when at Kaunakakai, on Molokai, would set them building walls or fishing.

Kamehameha always claimed that children should be educated to work as well as in their books. That if they were not taught to work with their hands while in school, they would not work after they left school, but the young men would think that they must be lawyers or something of the kind, and get their living by rascally if money should not come in fast enough to suit them.

Kamehameha may have encouraged the hula in his younger days, but several years before he came to the throne he found that the natives on his lands on Oahu were travelling thirty miles a day to see the hula dances, and when at home were sleeping around their houses in the day time and going to dances at night, and neglecting to plant and cultivate food for their families. It roused his indignation, and he forbade their having any more dances on his lands and turned off the hula dancers. At the next session of the Legislature he used all his influence to have the law passed prohibiting the Hawaiian hula unless a license was first obtained, and forbidding any license to be granted outside of Honolulu. While he was Minister of the Interior he had the law enforced very strictly, and to the day of his death he often said he found it necessary to stop the hula as it demoralized the natives all the while they were dancing.

When the King's sister Victoria died the native performed a good many dances around the palace grounds before the funeral. Afterwards he told me that he was sorry he had not said it and that he would have no more of it there. When his father died, the children were allowed to sing at night, but there were no dances of hula like those that had been held there formerly.

Having long known Kamehameha V. and having been in his employ until the time of his death, I can say that I saw nothing in him that led me to think of him as a rascal or a scoundrel. In justice to him it should be said that he was not a kahuna and that Kakuana did not inherit his policy of Kaunakale from him. That he did not care to have kahuna live on his lands or on the crown lands as squatters, is shown by the following extract taken from one of his letters. "Haa taken from me about his having been ejected from living at Pihonua. Happily 'squatters' are not recognized in law, and I am no difficulty in ousting him from the

land. As owners of the crown property we can allow or disallow people living as squatters on the crown lands. The question with us is, shall we harbor this man, and by so doing drive off the majority of the people from Pihonua? There can be no doubt in my mind of the authority and right of a Konoiki over a land to object to any squatter living on his land." True, Kamehameha believed in dreams, and had superstitious ideas like other Hawaiians, but are the Hawaiians the only people who have superstitious ideas and believe in dreams? Have not books about dreams and their meanings been written and printed by foreigners, and have they not in many instances been translated into Hawaiian, which helps to confirm the belief?

Kamehameha V. also believed in and knew how to use Hawaiian herbs, many of which are very powerful and the use of which is now very much abused. In early days, and now in many instances, prayers and incantations were made to the various gods, but Kamehameha V., so far as I know, never practiced any of these arts. People are known to whom some of these medicines were given without the use of kaunakale. Some of these receipts were given to others and nothing said about praying to the gods, etc. Though he understood the use of Hawaiian medicines he did not practice their arts.

It has been said that Kamehameha V. did not care to appoint Hawaiians to positions of honor, and that when asked for his reasons he kept silent. This was not the case, as he really desired to place the Hawaiians in offices of honor, but he felt that few of them were capable of holding those offices, as he once told Lunailo, when he asked him why he did not place more Hawaiians in the higher offices. The King replied: "Cousin, you and the natives have only yourselves to thank for not being in these offices. You know very well, cousin, that you could have the highest office in the kingdom that is in my gift, if you would only keep straight and attend to business." Lunailo replied, "I know it." The King then said: "Cousin, when I first came to the throne, I tried filling the higher offices with Hawaiians, and the first thing I knew the men were too big for their offices. I found they were keeping too many people around them, and drinking too much and not attending to their duties. Soon the government money was missing, and so I quietly put my hand in my pocket and repaid the money to the government, and dropped those persons and put in their places men who would not disgrace the country by drinking and squandering the government money. There are plenty of natives who know enough and are smart enough to perform the duties of a great many of these offices, but it is hard to find one who will not be upset after a while by being put into office, and disgrace himself and the nation. I feel that it is too bad that it is so, but, cousin, you know it is true." Lunailo replied: "Yes, it is so."

Though Kamehameha had been in the habit of drinking a good deal in his younger days, he was quite temperate before he came to the throne, and was more and more so as long as he lived, and would never screen his servants when they got drunk or broke the laws. When they were arrested he would either pay the fine or let them stay in jail as he thought best. The police were not afraid to arrest his servants, as they knew that the king would approve of their doing their duty.

When S. K— was discharged from being a turnkey at the jail, he went to the King and asked him to reinstate him. The King told him that he had been warned not to get drunk, but as he had not listened, he had lost his place, but he offered him another chance. He said to K—, "You can go up to Kona and look after my lands there as long as you let liquor alone, and I will get other work for you; but if you commence drinking again, I will not give you any further help." This kept S. K— in check as long as Kamehameha lived.

After the great earthquake of 1868, when Kamehameha was on his way to Hilo and Kau on the steamer Kilanea, to see if the report was true that the lava had surrounded a number of natives on the seashore in Kau, he was suffering with a heavy cold, and one of the passengers urged him to take a little whiskey, but he refused, saying that it would have been better for him if he had left it alone years before. Kamehameha V. really saw the evil caused by liquor and refused to sign a bill allowing liquor to be sold to the Hawaiians.

The King had the welfare of the nation at heart, and tried hard to get a reciprocity treaty negotiated with the United States, and was planning to go himself to the States to work for the treaty. He approved of the establishment of a leper asylum on Molokai; took great interest in the building of the Hawaiian hotel in Honolulu and the court house in Hilo, and had the Government building commenced in Honolulu. Kamehameha felt that good roads ought to be made around the Islands, and at the time of his death had formed plans for a wagon road from Hilo directly to Kona running past Kalaheva and Ahua Umi.

Kamehameha V. spoke well of most of the missionaries, and tried to put good men into office, and did not hesitate to place a missionary's son in office. He thought the young men would do the work satisfactorily, and he made a rule to put into office those who would have the interests of Hawaiians at heart.

Kamehameha V. said that Rev. H. H. Parker was a man who was working for the sake of doing good, and not for money. He said he wished there were more men like him in the Islands, and then there would be a great change for the better in the people.

Kamehameha V. was a man who stood by his friends faithfully, and was very strong in his likes and dislikes. He was always very grateful for any kindness shown him while traveling around the Islands or elsewhere, and when any one came to him who had entertained him, he always took pains to have something done for him.

In the prime of life, in the midst of a successful reign, death crept upon Kamehameha V. He had been confined to the house several months from an ailment for the celebration of the day, and natives were coming and going. Dr.

LITTLE IS SUSTAINED

A Hilo Jurist Finally Gets Favorable Ruling.

Judge Little of Hilo was sustained by the Supreme Court yesterday. The decision was rendered in a horse case filed with the Rainy City, which is entitled Ikeda and Kubo vs. Hoe Lungan, action for damages caused to plaintiff's wagon by defendant's horse. "The horse was a wild one," says the Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Perry. "The defendant was riding it for the first time, and, indeed, had never ridden any horse. He was thrown, and then the horse ran into the wagon. This was sufficient for a prima facie case against the defendant."

The defendant holds that there was not sufficient evidence to support a verdict for plaintiff, as found by the circuit judge.

The syllabus is as follows: Appeal dismissed, there being no evidence to support the finding of the Circuit Judge in a law case appealed to him from the District Magistrate.

Even if a violation of P. L., Sec. 358, by leaving a wagon, without a horse, attached, in the street for over fifteen minutes, were negligence per se, the evidence in this case warranted a finding that the wagon was not so left for so long a time.

So leaving a wagon in front of one's store for a few minutes while changing horses is not negligence per se, irrespective of the statute. Even if it were, it would not necessarily be contributory negligence where defendant's runaway horse ran into the wagon and damaged it.

Hutchinson, Minister of the Interior, was his physician, and called in Dr. Trousseau for a consultation. Dr. T. internal abscess. On the morning of his birthday preparations were going said that if the King had any business to settle he had better do it at once, as he would not live through the day. Kamehameha was told this by some one, and he bowed his head as if in prayer. After a while he said, "It is hard to die on my birthday, but God's will be done." Presently he started to go into another room, but stumbled and fell upon his knees, while some of his attendants held on to him and steadied him. He remained on his knees and said, "This is the way our Saviour fell on his way to die on the Cross." They helped him back to the room that he came from. Before he became insensible he offered the throne to Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, but she declined it, saying, "There is your sister Keelikolani." Kamehameha said, "She will not do," and turning to Gov. P. Nahalelua asked, "Whom shall I appoint to the throne? Which of these four, Pauahi, Queen Emma, Lunailo or Keelikolani?" Nahalelua would not answer at first, and finally declined to say which one he thought ought to have the throne. Kamehameha then said, "I thought you were a man of common sense, but it seems you have none." Nahalelua asked, "What shall I do?" Kamehameha said, "Soon his spirit took its flight from its earthly tenement, before the King had signed the will which had been hastily drawn up, or had appointed his successor to the throne."

R. A. LYMAN.
A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF KAMEHAMEHA V.

As some of those present may not be familiar with the history of Kamehameha V., whose characteristics will form the subject of the next paper, a brief introductory statement of some of the leading facts in his career may be in place.

He was born December 11, 1830, in Honolulu, and christened Lot Kapuawaa Kamehameha. His mother, Kinau, was the daughter of Kamehameha I. by Kalakua, a sister of Kaahumanu. She was Kuhina Nui or Premier, from the date of Kaahumanu's death, June 5th, 1832, until her own death April 4th, 1839, and in this position showed more than ordinary discretion and firmness. His father, Kekuanaoa, a chief of secondary rank, but of great force of character, and executive ability, acted for many years as Governor of Oahu and police magistrate of Honolulu.

Kamehameha was educated with the other young chiefs in the Royal School under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke from 1833 till 1849. In 1849 he and his younger brother, Alexander Lohiolo, accompanied Dr. Judd on an embassy to France and England, and spent a year abroad visiting the United States also. The manuscript journal of that embassy is one of the treasures in the files of this Society. When from ill health John Young resigned the position of Minister of the Interior in June 1857, Prince Kamehameha was appointed in his place, and remained in the office during the remainder of this reign. Prince Kamehameha inherited a good deal of his grandfather's strength of will and practical shrewdness, and showed considerable administrative ability in his management of the Interior Department.

In the year 1862 he made a voyage to Victoria, and travelled in California, where he was the guest of Governor Donnell. He was a conservative in his political views, and had opposed some of the changes which were made during his uncle Kamehameha III's reign, believing them to be too sudden and too sweeping.

Upon his brother's death, November 30, 1862, he was immediately proclaimed King under the title of Kamehameha V.

The circumstances under which he abdicated the Constitution of 1852, are perhaps sufficiently explained in the paper which is about to be read. After

(Continued on page 1)

